

Java Virtual Machine Profiler Interface (JVMPi)

This document describes the Java Virtual Machine Profiler Interface (JVMPi) in JDK 1.2. It is intended for tools vendors to develop profilers that work in conjunction with Sun's Java virtual machine implementation.

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1. Overview

The JVMPi is a two-way function call interface between the Java virtual machine and an in-process profiler agent. On one hand, the virtual machine notifies the profiler agent of various events, corresponding to, for example, heap allocation, thread start, etc. On the other hand, the profiler agent issues controls and requests for more information through the JVMPi. For example, the profiler agent can turn on/off a specific event notification, based on the needs of the profiler front-end.

The profiler front-end may or may not run in the same process as the profiler agent. It may reside in a different process on the same machine, or on a remote machine connected via the network. The JVMPPI does not specify a standard wire protocol. Tools vendors may design wire protocols suitable for the needs of different profiler front-ends.

A profiling tool based on JVMPPI can obtain a variety of information such as heavy memory allocation sites, CPU usage hot-spots, unnecessary object retention, and monitor contention, for a comprehensive performance analysis.

JVMPPI supports partial profiling, i.e a user can selectively profile an application for certain subsets of the time the virtual machine is up and can also choose to obtain only certain types of profiling information.

In the current version of JVMPPI, only one agent per virtual machine can be supported.

1.1. Start-up

The user can specify the name of the profiler agent and the options to the profiler agent through a command line option to the Java virtual machine. For example, suppose the user specifies:

```
java -Xrunmyprofiler:heapsdump=on,file=log.txt ToBeProfiledClass
```

The VM attempts to locate a profiler agent library called `myprofiler` in Java's library directory:

- On Win32, it is `$JAVA_HOME\bin\myprofiler.dll`
- On SPARC/Solaris, it is `$JAVA_HOME/lib/sparc/libmyprofiler.so`

If the library is not found in the Java library directory, the VM continues to search for the library following the normal library search mechanism of the given platform:

- On Win32, the VM searches the current directory, Windows system directories, and the directories in the `PATH` environment variable.
- On Solaris, the VM searches the directories in `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.

The VM loads the profiler agent library and looks for the entry point:

```
jint JNICALL JVM_OnLoad(JavaVM *jvm, char *options, void *reserved);
```

The VM calls the `JVM_OnLoad` function, passing a pointer to the `JavaVM` instance as the first argument, and string "`heapsdump=on,file=log.txt`" as the second argument. The third argument to `JVM_OnLoad` is `reserved` and set to `NULL`.

On success, the `JVM_OnLoad` function must return `JNI_OK`. If for some reason the `JVM_OnLoad` function fails, it must return `JNI_ERR`.

1.2. Function Call Interface

The profiler agent can obtain a function call interface by issuing a `GetEnv` call on the `JavaVM` pointer. For example, the following code retrieves the version of JVMPPI interface that is implemented in JDK

GetEnv call.

The JVMPPI_Interface returned by GetEnv has all the functions set up except for NotifyEvent. The profiler agent must set up the NotifyEvent function pointer before returning from JVM_OnLoad.

1.3. Event Notification

The VM sends an event by calling NotifyEvent with a JVMPPI_Event data structure as the argument. The following events are supported:

- method enter and exit
- object alloc, move, and free
- heap arena create and delete
- GC start and finish
- JNI global reference alloc and free
- JNI weak global reference alloc and free
- compiled method load and unload
- thread start and end
- class file data ready for instrumentation
- class load and unload
- contended Java monitor wait to enter, entered, and exit
- contended raw monitor wait to enter, entered, and exit
- Java monitor wait and waited
- monitor dump
- heap dump
- object dump
- request to dump or reset profiling data
- Java virtual machine initialization and shutdown

The JVMPPI_Event structure contains the event type, the JNIEnv pointer of the current thread, and other event-specific information. The event specific information is represented as a union of event-specific structures. The JVMPPI Events section provides a complete description of all event-specific structures. For now, we show the event-specific structures for class load and class unload below.

```
typedef struct {
    jint event_type;                      /* event_type */
    JNIEnv *env_id;                       /* env where this event occurred */

    union {
        struct {
            char *class_name;           /* class name */
            char *source_name;         /* name of source file */
            jint num_interfaces;      /* number of interfaces implemented */
            jint num_methods;         /* number of methods in the class */
            JVMPPI_Method *methods;   /* methods */
            jint num_static_fields;   /* number of static fields */
            JVMPPI_Field *statics;   /* static fields */
            jint num_instance_fields; /* number of instance fields */
            JVMPPI_Field *instances; /* instance fields */
            jobjectID class_id;       /* id of the class object */
        } class_load;

        struct {
            jobjectID class_id;       /* id of the class object */
        } class_unload;
    } u;
} JVMPPI_Event;
```

1.4. JVMPI IDs

The JVMPI refers to entities in the Java virtual machine as various kinds of IDs. Threads, classes, methods, objects, heap arenas and JNI global references all have unique IDs.

Each ID has a defining event and an undefining event. A defining event provides the information related to an ID. For example, the defining event for a thread ID contains, among other entries, the name of the thread.

An ID is valid until its undefining event arrives. An undefining event invalidates the ID, whose value may be reused later as a different kind of ID. The value of a thread ID, for example, may be redefined as a method ID after the thread ends.

ID	data type	defining event	undefining event
thread ID	JNIEnv *	thread start	thread end
object ID	jobjectID	object alloc	object free, object move, and arena delete
class ID	jobjectID	class load	class unload and object move
method ID	jmethodID	defining class load	defining class unload
arena ID	jint	arena new	arena delete
JNI global ref ID	jobject	global ref alloc	global ref free

Assuming the defining events are enabled during the profiler initialization, the profiler agent is guaranteed to be notified of an entity's creation through a defining event, before the entity appears in other JVMPI events.

If the defining events are not enabled, the profiler agent may receive an unknown ID. In that case the profiler agent may request the corresponding defining event to be sent on demand by issuing a RequestEvent call.

IDs representing objects have type jobjectID. A class is represented by the object ID of the corresponding `java.lang.Class` object. Therefore, class IDs are also of type jobjectID.

A jobjectID is defined by an object alloc event, and remains valid in the arena in which the object is allocated until one of its undefining events arrive:

- An object free event invalidates an object ID.
- An object move event is a special type of undefining events. Unlike other undefining events which signal the end-of-life of the corresponding entities, the object still exists, but its ID changes, and it may have been moved to a new arena.
- An arena delete event invalidates all remaining object IDs in the arena.

When an object free or arena delete event invalidates an object ID, the object is known as being garbage collected.

Typically, the profiler agent maintains a mapping between jobjectIDs and its internal representation of object identities, and updates the mapping in response to the defining and undefining events for JVMPI object IDs.

Since object IDs may be invalidated during GC, the VM issues all events that contain jobjectID entries with GC disabled. In addition, the profiling agent must disable GC when it is directly

manipulating any jobjectID data types. Otherwise the GC may invalidate a jobjectID while it is being manipulated in the agent code. The profiler agent must make sure that GC is disabled when it calls a JVMPPI function that either takes a jobjectID argument or returns a jobjectID result. If the function call is inside an event handler where GC is already disabled, then the profiler agent need not explicitly disable the GC again.

A thread may be identified either by its JNIEnv interface pointer or by the object ID of the corresponding java.lang.Thread object. The JNIEnv pointer is valid between thread start and thread end events, and remains constant during the lifetime of a thread. The java.lang.Thread object ID, on the other hand, could remain valid after the thread ends, until it is garbage collected. The profiler agent can convert a JNIEnv pointer to the corresponding thread object ID by calling the GetThreadObject function.

1.5. Threading and Locking Issues

The JVMPPI is used by the profiler agent that runs in the same process as the Java virtual machine. Programmers who write the agent must be careful in dealing with threading and locking issues in order to prevent data corruption and deadlocks.

Events are sent in the same thread where they are generated. For example, a class loading event is sent in the same thread in which the class is loaded. Multiple events may arrive concurrently in different threads. The agent program must therefore provide the necessary synchronization in order to avoid data corruption caused by multiple threads updating the same data structure at the same time.

In some cases, synchronizing on certain frequent events (such as method entry and method exit) may impose unacceptable overhead to program execution. Agents may utilize the thread-local storage support provided by the JVMPPI to record profiling data without having to contend for global locks, and only merge the thread-local data into global profiles at selected intervals. The JVMPPI supplies the agent with a pointer-size thread-local storage. Following is a simple example that illustrates how a profiler agent may take advantage of this feature. Suppose we need to write a profiler agent that counts the number of methods executed in each thread. The agent installs event handlers for thread start, method entry, and thread end events:

```
/* thread start event handler
 * sets up the storage for thread-local method invocation counter
 */
void ThreadStartHandler(JNIEnv *thread_id)
{
    int *p_ctr = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int));
    CALL(SetThreadLocalStorage)(thread_id, p_ctr);
}

/* method enter event handler
 * increments thread local method invocation counter
 */
void MethodEntryHandler(jmethodID method_id, JNIEnv *thread_id)
{
    int *p_ctr = (int *)CALL(GetThreadLocalStorage)(thread_id);
    (*p_ctr)++;
}

/* thread end handler
 * prints the number of methods executed
 */
void ThreadEndHandler(JNIEnv *thread_id)
{
    int *p_ctr = (int *)CALL(GetThreadLocalStorage)(thread_id);
    fprintf(stdout, "Thread %x executed %d methods\n",
            thread_id, *p_ctr);
}
```

```
    thread_id, (*p_ctr));  
    free(p_ctr);  
}
```

The following JVMPi functions can cause event notification to be sent synchronously in the same thread during the function execution:

- RequestEvent
- CreateSystemThread
- RunGC

The RequestEvent function supplies the JVMPi event explicitly requested by the profiler agent. The CreateSystemThread function causes thread object allocation and thread start events to be issued. The RunGC function causes GC-related events to be generated.

When a profiling agent is loaded into the Java virtual machine, the process can either be in one of three modes: multi-threaded mode with GC enabled, multi-threaded mode with GC disabled, and the thread suspended mode. Different JVMPi events are issued in different modes. Certain JVMPi functions change the process from one mode to another.

The profiler agent must obey the following guidelines to avoid deadlocks:

- In the multi-threaded mode with GC enabled, the agent code has a great deal of freedom in acquiring locks and calling JVMPi functions. Of course the normal rules of deadlock avoidance apply. Different threads must not enter the same set of locks in different orders.
- When the GC is disabled the agent program must not call any JVMPi function that could require new Java objects to be created or cause the garbage collector to run. Currently, such functions include CreateSystemThread and RunGC. In addition, programmers need to be aware that disabling the GC creates an implicit locking dependency among threads. When the GC is disabled, the current thread may not be able to safely acquire certain locks. Deadlocks may happen, for example, if one thread disables GC and tries to acquire a lock, while another thread already acquired that lock but is triggering a GC.
- In the thread suspended mode, one or more of the threads have been suspended. In this case, the agent program must not perform any operations that may cause the current thread to block. Such operations include, for example, the `malloc` and `fprintf` functions provided by the standard C library. These functions typically acquire internal C library locks that may be held by one of the suspended threads.

1.6 Data Communication between the Profiler Agent and Front-End

The JVMPi provides a low-level mechanism for a profiler agent to communicate with the virtual machine. The goal is to provide maximum flexibility for the profiler agent to present the data depending on the needs of the front-end, and also to keep the processing work done by the virtual machine at a minimum. Therefore, the JVMPi does not specify a wire protocol between the profiling agent and the front-end. Instead, tools vendors design their own profiling agents that suit the needs of their front-ends.

The following issues need to be considered when designing the wire protocol in order to allow the profiler agent and front-end to reside on different machines:

- Pointer size (e.g., 32 or 64 bit) - all of the JVMPi IDs are of pointer type (see Data Types).
- Byte order (little endian or big endian).
- Bit order (most significant bit first or least significant bit first).

- String encoding - the JVMPPI uses the UTF-8 encoding as documented in the Java virtual machine specification.

For example, the *hprof* profiler agent shipped with JDK 1.2 sends the size of all IDs as the first record, and uses the standard network byte order for integer and floating-point data.

2. Interface Functions

```
jint (*CreateSystemThread)(char *name, jint priority, void (*f)(void *));
```

Called by the profiler agent to create a daemon thread in the Java virtual machine.

It is safe for the profiler agent to make this call only after the JVM notifies a JVMPPI_EVENT_INIT_DONE and when the system is in a multi-threaded mode with GC enabled.

Arguments:

name - name of the thread.

priority - thread priority; the values can be:

JVMPPI_NORMAL_PRIORITY

JVMPPI_MAXIMUM_PRIORITY

JVMPPI_MINIMUM_PRIORITY

f - function to be run by the thread.

Returns:

JNI_OK - success.

JNI_ERR - failure.

```
jint (*DisableEvent)(jint event_type, void *arg);
```

Called by the profiler agent to disable the notification of a particular type of event. Apart from event_type, the profiler agent may also pass an argument that provides additional information specific to the given event type.

All events are disabled when the VM starts up. Once enabled, an event stays enabled until it is explicitly disabled.

This function returns JVMPPI_NOT_AVAILABLE if event_type is JVMPPI_EVENT_HEAP_DUMP, JVMPPI_EVENT_MONITOR_DUMP or JVMPPI_EVENT_OBJECT_DUMP.

Arguments:

event_type - type of event, JVMPPI_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD etc.

arg - event specific information.

Returns:

JVMP*I*_SUCCESS disable succeeded.
JVMP*I*_FAIL disable failed.
JVMP*I*_NOT_AVAILABLE support for disabling the given event_type is not available.

void (*DisableGC) (void);

Called by the profiler to disable garbage collection, until EnabledGC is called. DisableGC and EnableGC calls may be nested.

jint (*EnableEvent) (jint event_type, void *arg);

Called by the profiler agent to enable notification of a particular type of event. Apart from event_type, the profiler may also pass an argument that provides additional information specific to the given event type.

All events are disabled when the VM starts up. Once enabled, an event stays enabled until it is explicitly disabled.

This function returns JVMP*I*_NOT_AVAILABLE if event_type is JVMP*I*_EVENT_HEAP_DUMP, JVMP*I*_EVENT_MONITOR_DUMP or JVMP*I*_EVENT_OBJECT_DUMP. The profiler agent must use the RequestEvent function to request these events.

Arguments:

event_type - type of event, JVMP*I*_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD etc.
arg - event specific argument.

Returns:

JVMP*I*_SUCCESS enable succeeded.
JVMP*I*_FAIL enable failed.
JVMP*I*_NOT_AVAILABLE support for enabling the given event_type is not available.

void (*EnableGC) (void);

Enables garbage collections. DisableGC and EnableGC calls may be nested.

void (*GetCallTrace) (JVMP*I*_CallTrace *trace, jint depth);

Called by the profiler to obtain the current method call stack trace for a given thread. The thread is identified by the env_id field in the JVMP*I*_CallTrace structure. The profiler agent should allocate a JVMP*I*_CallTrace structure with enough memory for the requested stack depth. The VM fills in the frames buffer and the num_frames field.

Arguments:

trace - trace data structure to be filled by the VM.
depth - depth of the call stack trace.

`jlong (*GetCurrentThreadCpuTime) (void);`

Called by the profiler agent to obtain the accumulated CPU time consumed by the current thread.

Returns:

time in nanoseconds

`jobjectID (*GetMethodClass) (jmethodID mid);`

Called by the profiler agent to obtain the object ID of the class that defines a method.

The profiler must disable GC before calling this function.

Arguments:

`mid - a method ID.`

Returns:

object ID of the defining class.

`void * (*GetThreadLocalStorage) (JNIEnv *env_id);`

Called by the profiler to get the value of the JVMPi thread-local storage. The JVMPi supplies to the agent a pointer-size thread-local storage that can be used to record per-thread profiling information.

Arguments:

`env_id - the JNIEnv * of the thread.`

Returns:

the value of the thread local storage

`jobjectID (*GetThreadObject) (JNIEnv *env);`

Called by the profiler agent to obtain the thread object ID that corresponds to a JNIEnv pointer.

The profiler must disable GC before calling this function.

Arguments:

`env - JNIEnv pointer of the thread.`

Returns:

the thread object ID.

```
jint (*GetThreadStatus) (JNIEnv *env);
```

Called by the profiler agent to obtain the status of a thread.

The JVMPPI functions SuspendThread and ResumeThread have no affect on the status returned by GetThreadStatus. The status of a thread suspended through the JVMPPI remains unchanged and the status at the time of suspension is returned.

Arguments:

env - the JNIEnv * of the thread.

Returns:

JVMPPI_THREAD_RUNNABLE - thread is runnable.

JVMPPI_THREAD_MONITOR_WAIT - thread is waiting on a monitor.

JVMPPI_THREAD_CONDVAR_WAIT - thread is waiting on a condition variable.

When a thread is suspended (by java.lang.Thread.suspend) or interrupted in any of the above states the JVMPPI_THREAD_SUSPENDED or the JVMPPI_THREAD_INTERRUPTED bit is set.

```
void (*NotifyEvent) (JVMPPI_Event *event);
```

Called by the VM to send an event to the profiling agent. The profiler agent registers the types of events it is interested in by calling EnableEvent, or requests a specific type of event by calling RequestEvent.

When an event is enabled by EnableEvent, the thread that generates the event is the thread in which the event is sent. When an event is requested by RequestEvent, the thread that requests the event is the thread in which the event is sent. Multiple threads may send multiple events concurrently.

If the event specific information contains a jobjectID, this function is called with GC disabled. GC is enabled after the function returns.

The space allocated for the JVMPPI_Event structure and any event specific information is freed by the virtual machine once this function returns. The profiler agent must copy any necessary data it needs to retain into its internal buffers.

Arguments:

event - the JVMPPI event sent from the VM to the profiling agent.

```
void (*ProfilerExit) (jint err_code);
```

Called by the profiler agent to inform the VM that the profiler wants to exit with error code set to err_code. This function causes the VM to also exit with the same err_code.

Arguments:

err_code - exit code

JVMPI_RawMonitor (*RawMonitorCreate)(char *lock_name);

Called by the profiler to create a raw monitor.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

It is not safe for the profiler agent to call this function in the thread suspended mode because this function may call arbitrary system functions such as malloc and block on an internal system library lock.

If the raw monitor is created with a name beginning with an underscore ('_'), then its monitor contention events are not sent to the profiler agent.

Arguments:

lock_name - name of raw monitor.

Returns:

a raw monitor

void (*RawMonitorDestroy)(JVMPI_RawMonitor lock_id);

Called by the profiler agent to destroy a raw monitor and free all system resources associated with the monitor.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

It is not safe for the profiler agent to call this function in the thread suspended mode because this function may call arbitrary system functions such as free and block on a internal system library lock.

Arguments:

lock_id - the raw monitor to be destroyed

void (*RawMonitorEnter)(JVMPI_RawMonitor lock_id);

Called by the profiler agent to enter a raw monitor.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

It is not safe for the profiler agent to call this function in the thread suspended mode because

the current thread may block on the raw monitor already acquired by one of the suspended threads.

Arguments:

lock_id - the raw monitor to be entered

```
void (*RawMonitorExit) (JVMPI_RawMonitor lock_id);
```

Called by the profiler agent to exit a raw monitor.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

Arguments:

lock_id - the raw monitor to exit

```
void (*RawMonitorNotifyAll) (JVMPI_RawMonitor lock_id);
```

Called by the profiler to notify all the threads that are waiting on a raw monitor.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

Arguments:

lock_id - the raw monitor to notify

```
void (*RawMonitorWait) (JVMPI_RawMonitor lock_id, jlong ms);
```

Called by the profiler agent to wait on a raw monitor for a specified timeout period. Passing 0 as the timeout period causes the thread to wait forever.

Raw monitors are similar to Java monitors. The difference is that raw monitors are not associated with Java objects.

Arguments:

lock_id - the raw monitor to wait on
ms - time to wait (in milliseconds).

```
jint (*RequestEvent) (jint event_type, void *arg);
```

Called by the profiler agent to request a particular type of event to be notified. Apart from event_type, the profiler agent may also pass an argument that provides additional information specific to the given event type.

This function can be called to request one-time events such as JVMPI_EVENT_HEAP_DUMP, JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_DUMP and JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_DUMP. Notification for these events cannot be controlled by the EnableEvent and DisableEvent functions.

In addition, this function can be called to request the *defining events* for a specific class, thread, or object. This is useful when the profiler agent needs to resolve an unknown class, method, thread, or object ID received in an event, but the corresponding defining event was disabled earlier.

- The profiler agent may receive information about an unknown class ID by requesting a JVMPI_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD event and setting the event-specific argument to the class object ID.
- The profiler agent may receive information about an unknown thread ID by requesting a JVMPI_EVENT_THREAD_START event and setting the event-specific argument to the thread object ID.
- The profiler agent may receive information about an unknown object ID by requesting a JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_ALLOC event and setting the event-specific argument to the object ID.

Thus the profiler agent can either enable the above three events asynchronously by calling EnableEvent, or request these events synchronously by calling RequestEvent. The requested event is sent in the same thread that issued the RequestEvent call, and is sent before the RequestEvent function returns.

The RequestEvent function cannot be used to request other events not listed above.

Events requested through RequestEvent will arrive with the JVMPI_REQUESTED_EVENT bit set in its event_type.

Arguments:

event_type - type of event, JVMPI_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD etc.
arg - event specific argument.

Returns:

<u>JVMPI_SUCCESS</u>	request succeeded.
<u>JVMPI_FAIL</u>	request failed.
<u>JVMPI_NOT_AVAILABLE</u>	support for issuing the requested <u>event_type</u> is not available.

`void (*ResumeThread) (JNIEnv *env);`

Called by the profiler agent to resume a thread.

Note that a thread suspended by the `java.lang.Thread.suspend` method cannot be resumed by the JVMPI_ResumeThread function.

Arguments:

env - the `JNIEnv *` of the thread.

`void (*RunGC) (void);`

Called by the profiler to force a complete garbage collection. This function must not be called when GC is disabled.

```
void (*SetThreadLocalStorage) (JNIEnv *env_id, void *ptr);
```

Called by the profiler agent to set the value of the JVMPPI thread-local storage. The JVMPPI supplies to the agent a pointer-size thread-local storage that can be used to record per-thread profiling information.

Arguments:

env_id - the JNIEnv * of the thread.
ptr - the value to be entered into the thread-local storage.

```
void (*SuspendThread) (JNIEnv *env);
```

Called by the profiler agent to suspend a thread. The system enters the thread suspended mode after this function is called.

Note that a thread suspended by the JVMPPI SuspendThread function cannot be resumed by the java.lang.Thread.resume method.

In the JDK 1.2 implementation, this function must be called when the GC is disabled. GC must remain disabled until all threads have been resumed.

Arguments:

env - the JNIEnv * of the thread.

```
jboolean (*ThreadHasRun) (JNIEnv *env);
```

Called by the profiler to determine if a thread identified by the given JNIEnv pointer has consumed CPU time since the last time the thread was suspended by SuspendThread. This function must be called when the thread has been resumed by ResumeThread and then suspended again by the SuspendThread function.

Arguments:

env - the JNIEnv * of the thread.

Returns:

JNI_TRUE - thread got a chance to run.
JNI_FALSE - thread did not get a chance to run.

3. Events

JVMPPI_EVENT_arena_delete

Sent when a heap arena is deleted.

All objects residing in this arena are freed. An explicit JVMPPI_EVENT_OBJECT_FREE is not sent for those objects. The profiler agent can infer all the objects currently residing in that arena by

keeping track of the object allocations in the arena and all the objects moved in and out of the arena.

This event is issued in the thread suspended mode. The profiler must not make any blocking calls such as entering a monitor or allocating from the C heap (for example, via `malloc`).

This event is always sent between a pair of `JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START` and `JVMPI_EVENT_GC_FINISH` events. The profiler agent should acquire all the locks need for processing this event in the event handler for `JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START`.

```
struct {
    jint arena_id;
} delete_arena;
```

Contents:

`arena_id` - ID of the arena being deleted.

`JVMPI_EVENT_ARENA_NEW`

Sent when a new arena for allocating objects is created.

```
struct {
    jint arena_id;
    char *arena_name;
} new_arena;
```

Contents:

`arena_id` - ID given to the arena.

`arena_name` - name of the arena.

`JVMPI_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD`

Sent when a class is loaded in the VM, or when the profiler agent requests a `JVMPI_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD` event by issuing a `RequestEvent` call. In the latter case, the `JVMPI_REQUESTED_EVENT` bit in the event type is set.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after `NotifyEvent` returns.

```
struct {
    char *class_name;
    char *source_name;
    jint num_interfaces;
    jint num_methods;
    JVMPI_Method *methods;
    jint num_static_fields;
    JVMPI_Field *statics;
    jint num_instance_fields;
    JVMPI_Field *instances;
    objectID class_id;
} class_load;
```

Contents:

<code>class_name</code>	- name of class being loaded.
<code>source_name</code>	- name of source file that defines the class.
<code>num_interfaces</code>	- number of interfaces implemented by this class.
<code>methods</code>	- methods defined in the class.
<code>num_static_fields</code>	- number of static fields defined in this class.
<code>statics</code>	- static fields defined in the class.
<code>num_instance_fields</code>	- number of instance fields defined in this class.
<code>instances</code>	- instance fields defined in the class.
<code>class_id</code>	- class object ID.

Note: class IDs are IDs of the class objects and are subject to change when `JVMPi_EVENT_OBJECT_MOVE` arrives.

`JVMPi_EVENT_CLASS_LOAD_HOOK`

Sent when the VM obtains a class file data, but before it constructs the in-memory representation for that class. The profiler agent can instrument the existing class file data sent by the VM to include profiling hooks.

The profiler must allocate the space for the modified class file data buffer using the memory allocation function pointer sent in this event, because the VM is responsible for freeing the new class file data buffer.

```
struct {
    unsigned char *class_data;
    jint class_data_len;
    unsigned char *new_class_data;
    jint new_class_data_len;
    void * (*malloc_f)(unsigned int);
} class_load_hook;
```

Contents:

<code>class_data</code>	- pointer to the current class file data buffer.
<code>class_data_len</code>	- length of current class file data buffer.
<code>new_class_data</code>	- pointer to the instrumented class file data buffer.
<code>new_class_data_len</code>	- length of the new class file data buffer.
<code>malloc_f</code>	- pointer to a memory allocation function.

The profiler agent must set `new_class_data` to point to the newly instrumented class file data buffer and set `new_class_data_len` to the length of that buffer before returning from `NotifyEvent`. It must set both `new_class_data` and `new_class_data_len` to the old values if it chooses not to instrument this class.

`JVMPi_EVENT_CLASS_UNLOAD`

Sent when a class is unloaded.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after `NotifyEvent` returns.

```
    struct {
        jobjectID class_id;
    } class_unload;
```

Contents:

class_id - class being unloaded.

JVMPI_EVENT_COMPILED_METHOD_LOAD

Sent when a method is compiled and loaded into memory.

```
    struct {
        jmethodID method_id;
        void *code_addr;
        jint code_size;
        jint lineno_table_size;
        JVMPI_Linenos *lineno_table;
    } compiled_method_load;
```

Contents:

method_id	- method being compiled and loaded.
code_addr	- address where compiled method code is loaded.
code_size	- size of compiled code.
lineno_table_size	- size of line number table.
lineno_table	- table mapping offset from beginning of method to the src file line number.

JVMPI_EVENT_COMPILED_METHOD_UNLOAD

Sent when a compiled method is unloaded from memory.

```
    struct {
        jmethodID method_id;
    } compiled_method_unload;
```

Contents:

method_id - compiled method being unloaded.

JVMPI_EVENT_DATA_DUMP_REQUEST

Sent by the VM to request the profiler agent to dump its data. This is just a hint and the profiler agent need not react to this event. This is useful for processing command line signals from users. For example, in JDK 1.2 a CTRL-Break on Win32 and a CTRL-\ on Solaris causes the VM to send this event to the profiler agent.

There is no event specific information.

JVMPI_EVENT_DATA_RESET_REQUEST

Sent by the VM to request the profiler agent to reset its data. This is just a hint and the profiler agent need not react to this event. This is useful for processing command line signals from users. For example, in JDK 1.2 a CTRL-Break on Win32 and a CTRL-\ on Solaris causes the VM to send this event to the profiler agent.

There is no event specific information.

JVMPI_EVENT_GC_FINISH

Sent when GC finishes. The profiler agent can release any locks, grabbed during GC start notification for handling object free, object move, and arena delete events. The system gets back into the multi-threaded mode after this event.

The event-specific data contains Java heap statistics.

```
struct {
    jlong used_objects;
    jlong used_object_space;
    jlong total_object_space;
} gc_info;
```

Contents:

`used_objects` - number of used objects on the heap.
`used_object_space` - amount of space used by the objects (in bytes).
`total_object_space` - total amount of object space (in bytes).

JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START

Sent when GC is about to start. The system goes into thread suspended mode after this event. To avoid deadlocks, the profiler agent should grab any locks that are needed for handling object free, object move, and arena delete events in the event handler for this event.

There is no event specific information.

JVMPI_EVENT_HEAP_DUMP

Sent when requested by the RequestEvent function. The profiler agent can specify the level of information to be dumped by passing an JVMPI_HeapDumpArg structure to RequestEvent as the second argument, with the `heap_dump_level` field set to the desired dump level.

The dump level values can be one of the following:

- `JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_0`
- `JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_1`
- `JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2`

If a NULL value is passed, then the dump level is set to `JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2`.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

The event-specific data contains a snapshot of all live objects in the Java heap.

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```
struct {
    int dump_level;
    char *begin;
    char *end;
    jint num_traces;
    JVMPI_CallTrace *traces;
} heap_dump;
```

Contents:

dump_level - the dump level specified in RequestEvent
begin - beginning of the heap dump
end - end of the heap dump
num_traces - number of stack traces in which the GC roots reside, 0 for JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_0
traces - the stack traces in which the GC roots reside

The format of the heap dump between begin and end depends on the level of information requested. The formats are described in detail in the JVMPI Dump Formats section.

JVMPI_EVENT_JNI_GLOBALREF_ALLOC

Sent when a JNI global reference is created. The event-specific data contains the JNI global reference as well as the corresponding object ID.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID obj_id;
    jobject ref_id;
} jni_globalref_alloc;
```

Contents:

obj_id - object ID referred to by the global reference.
ref_id - JNI global reference.

JVMPI_EVENT_JNI_GLOBALREF_FREE

Sent when a JNI global reference is deleted. The event-specific data contains the JNI global reference that is being deleted.

```
struct {
    jobject ref_id;
} jni_globalref_free;
```

Contents:

ref_id - JNI global reference.

JVMPI_EVENT_JNI_WEAK_GLOBALREF_ALLOC

Sent when a JNI weak global reference is created. The event-specific data contains the JNI weak global reference as well as the corresponding object ID.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID obj_id;
    jobject ref_id;
} jni_globalref_alloc;
```

Contents:

obj_id - object ID referred to by the weak global reference.
ref_id - JNI weak global reference.

JVMPI_EVENT_JNI_WEAK_GLOBALREF_FREE

Sent when a JNI weak global reference is deleted. The event-specific data contains the JNI weak global reference that is being deleted.

```
struct {
    jobject ref_id;
} jni_globalref_free;
```

Contents:

ref_id - JNI weak global reference.

JVMPI_EVENT_JVM_INIT_DONE

Sent by the VM when its initialization is done. It is safe to call CreateSystemThread only after this event is notified.

There is no event specific data.

JVMPI_EVENT_JVM_SHUT_DOWN

Sent by the VM when it is shutting down. The profiler typically responds by saving the profiling data.

There is no event specific data.

JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_ENTRY

Sent when a method is entered. Compared with JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_ENTRY2, this event does not send the jobjectID of the target object on which the method is invoked.

```
struct {
    jmетодID method_id;
} method;
```

Contents:

`method_id` - the method being entered.

JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_ENTRY2

Sent when a method is entered. If the method is an instance method, the `jobjectID` of the target object is sent with the event. If the method is a static method, the `obj_id` field in the event is set to NULL.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after `NotifyEvent` returns.

```
struct {
    jmethodID method_id;
    jobjectID obj_id;
} method_entry2;
```

Contents:

`method_id` - the method being entered.

`obj_id` - the target object, NULL for static methods.

JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_EXIT

Sent when a method is exited. The method exit may be a normal exit, or caused by an unhandled exception.

```
struct {
    jmethodID method_id;
} method;
```

Contents:

`method_id` - the method being entered.

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_CONTENDED_ENTER

Sent when a thread is attempting to enter a Java monitor already acquired by another thread.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after `NotifyEvent` returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID object;
} monitor;
```

Contents:

`object` - object ID associated with the monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_CONTENDED_ENTERED

Sent when a thread enters a Java monitor after waiting for it to be released by another thread.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID object;
} monitor;
```

Contents:

object - object ID associated with the monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_CONTENDED_EXIT

Sent when a thread exits a Java monitor, and another thread is waiting to acquire the same monitor.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID object;
} monitor;
```

Contents:

object - object ID associated with the monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_DUMP

Sent when requested by the RequestEvent function.

The event-specific data contains a snapshot of all the threads and monitors in the VM.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    char *begin;
    char *end;
    jint num_traces;
    JVMPI_CallTrace *traces;
    jint *threads_status;
} monitor_dump;
```

Contents:

begin	- start of the monitor dump buffer.
end	- end of the dump buffer
num_traces	- number of thread traces.
traces	- traces of all threads.
thread_status	- status of all threads.

The format of the monitor dump buffer is described in detail in the JVMPI Dump Formats section.

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_WAIT

Sent when a thread is about to wait on an object.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID object;
    jlong timeout;
} monitor_wait;
```

Contents:

object - ID of object on which the current thread is going to wait.
(NULL indicates the thread is in Thread.sleep.)
timeout - the number of milliseconds the thread will wait. (0 indicates waiting forever.)

JVMPI_EVENT_MONITOR_WAITED

Sent when a thread finishes waiting on an object.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jobjectID object;
    jlong timeout;
} monitor_wait;
```

Contents:

object - ID of object on which the current thread waited.
(NULL indicates the thread is in Thread.sleep.)
timeout - the number of milliseconds the thread waited.

JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_ALLOC

Sent when an object is allocated, or when the profiler agent requests a JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_ALLOC event by issuing a RequestEvent call. In the latter case, the JVMPI_REQUESTED_EVENT bit in the event type is set.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after NotifyEvent returns.

```
struct {
    jint arena_id;
    jobjectID class_id;
    jint is_array;
    jint size;
    jobjectID obj_id;
} obj_alloc;
```

Contents:

`arena_id` - arena where allocated.
`class_id` - class to which this object belongs, or the array element class if `is_array` is `JVMPI_CLASS`.
`is_array` - values can be:

<code>JVMPI_NORMAL_OBJECT</code>	normal object
<code>JVMPI_CLASS</code>	array of objects
<code>JVMPI_BOOLEAN</code>	array of booleans
<code>JVMPI_BYTE</code>	array of bytes
<code>JVMPI_CHAR</code>	array of chars
<code>JVMPI_SHORT</code>	array of shorts
<code>JVMPI_INT</code>	array of ints
<code>JVMPI_LONG</code>	array of longs
<code>JVMPI_FLOAT</code>	array of floats
<code>JVMPI_DOUBLE</code>	array of doubles

`size` - size in number of bytes.
`obj_id` - unique object ID.

`JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_DUMP`

Sent when requested by the `RequestEvent` function. The `objectId` of the object for which a dump is being requested should be passed as the second argument to `RequestEvent`.

The profiler agent should request this event with GC disabled.

The event-specific data contains a snapshot of the object.

```
struct {
    jint data_len;
    char *data;
} object_dump;
```

Contents:

`data_len` - length of the object dump buffer
`data` - beginning of the object dump

The format of the object dump buffer is described in detail in the [JVMPI Dump Formats](#) section.

`JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_FREE`

Sent when an object is freed.

This event is issued in the thread suspended mode. The profiler must not make any blocking calls such as entering a monitor or allocating from the C heap (for example, via `malloc`).

This event is always sent between a pair of `JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START` and `JVMPI_EVENT_GC_FINISH` events. The profiler agent should acquire all the locks need for

processing this event in the event handler for JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START.

```
struct {
    jobjectID obj_id;
} obj_free;
```

Contents:

obj_id - object being freed.

JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_MOVE

Sent when an object is moved in the heap.

This event is issued in the thread suspended mode. The profiler must not make any blocking calls such as entering a monitor or allocating from the C heap (for example, via malloc).

This event is always sent between a pair of JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START and JVMPI_EVENT_GC_FINISH events. The profiler agent should acquire all the locks need for processing this event in the event handler for JVMPI_EVENT_GC_START.

```
struct {
    jint arena_id;
    jobjectID obj_id;
    jint new_arena_id;
    jobjectID new_obj_id;
} obj_move;
```

Contents:

arena_id - current arena.
obj_id - current object ID.
new_arena_id - new arena.
new_obj_id - new object ID.

JVMPI_EVENT_RAW_MONITOR_CONTENDED_ENTER

Sent when a thread is attempting to enter a raw monitor already acquired by another thread.

```
struct {
    char *name;
    JVMPI_RawMonitor id;
} raw_monitor;
```

Contents:

name - name of the raw monitor
id - ID of the raw monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_RAW_MONITOR_CONTENDED_ENTERED

Sent when a thread enters a raw monitor after waiting for it to be released by another thread.

```
struct {
    char *name;
    JVMPI_RawMonitor id;
} raw_monitor;
```

Contents:

name - name of the raw monitor
id - ID of the raw monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_RAW_MONITOR_CONTENDED_EXIT

Sent when a thread exits a raw monitor, and another thread is waiting to acquire the same monitor.

```
struct {
    char *name;
    JVMPI_RawMonitor id;
} raw_monitor;
```

Contents:

name - name of the raw monitor
id - ID of the raw monitor

JVMPI_EVENT_THREAD_END

Sent when a thread ends in the VM.

The `env_id` field of the `JVMPI_Event` received in this event notification is the `JNIEnv` interface pointer of the thread that ended.

JVMPI_EVENT_THREAD_START

Sent when a thread is started in the VM, or when the profiler agent requests a `JVMPI_EVENT_THREAD_START` event by issuing a `RequestEvent` call. In the latter case, the `JVMPI_REQUESTED_EVENT` bit in the event type is set.

This event is issued with GC disabled. GC is re-enabled after `NotifyEvent` returns.

```
struct {
    char *thread_name;
    char *group_name;
    char *parent_name;
    jobjectID thread_id;
    JNIEnv *thread_env_id;
} thread_start;
```

Contents:

thread_name - name of thread being started.
group_name - group to which the thread belongs.
parent_name - name of parent.
thread_id - thread object ID.
thread_env_id - JNIEnv * of the thread.

Threads are associated with a JNIEnv pointer and a thread object ID. The JVMPI uses the JNIEnv pointer as the thread ID.

4. Dump Formats

4.1 Sizes and Types Used in Dump Format Descriptions

u1: 1 byte

u2: 2 bytes

u4: 4 bytes

u8: 8 bytes

ty: u1 where:

JVMPI_NORMAL_OBJECT	normal object
JVMPI_CLASS	array of objects
JVMPI_BOOLEAN	array of booleans
JVMPI_BYTE	array of bytes
JVMPI_CHAR	array of chars
JVMPI_SHORT	array of shorts
JVMPI_INT	array of ints
JVMPI_LONG	array of longs
JVMPI_FLOAT	array of floats
JVMPI_DOUBLE	array of doubles

v1: values, exact size depends on the type of value:

boolean, byte	u1
short, char	u2
int, float	u4
long, double	u8
JNIEnv *, jobjectID, and JVMPI_RawMonitor	sizeof(void *)

4.2 Heap Dump Format

The heap dump format depends on the level of information requested.

JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_0:

The dump consists of a sequence of records of the following format:

ty	type of object
jobjectID	object

JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_1:

The dump format is the same as that of **JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2**, except that the following values are excluded from the dump: primitive fields in object instance dumps, primitive static fields in class dumps, and primitive array elements.

JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2:

The dump consists of a sequence of records, where each record includes an 8-bit record type followed by data whose format is specific to each record type.

Record type	Record data
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_UNKNOWN (unknown root)	jobjectID object
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_JNI_GLOBAL (JNI global ref root)	jobjectID object jobject JNI global reference
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_JNI_LOCAL (JNI local ref)	jobjectID object JNIEnv * thread u4 frame # in stack trace (-1 for empty)
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_JAVA_FRAME (Java stack frame)	jobjectID object JNIEnv * thread u4 frame # in stack trace (-1 for empty)
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_NATIVE_STACK (native stack)	jobjectID object JNIEnv * thread
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_STICKY_CLASS (system class)	jobjectID class object
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_THREAD_BLOCK (reference from thread block)	jobjectID thread object JNIEnv * thread
JVMPI_GC_ROOT_MONITOR_USED (entered monitor)	jobjectID object
JVMPI_GC_CLASS_DUMP (dump of a class object)	jobjectID class jobjectID super jobjectID class loader jobjectID signers jobjectID protection domain void * reserved void * reserved u4 instance size (in bytes) [jobjectID] * interfaces u2 size of constant pool [u2, constant pool index, ty, type,

	[vl] * [vl] *	value static field values
JVMPI_GC_INSTANCE_DUMP (dump of a normal object)	jobjectID jobjectID u4 [vl] *	object class number of bytes that follow instance field values (class, followed by super, super's super ...)
JVMPI_GC_OBJ_ARRAY_DUMP (dump of an object array)	jobjectID u4 jobjectID [jobjectID] *	array object number of elements element class ID (may be NULL in JDK 1.2) elements
JVMPI_GC_PRIM_ARRAY_DUMP (dump of a primitive array)	jobjectID u4 ty [vl] *	array object number of elements element type elements

4.3 Object Dump Format

The dump buffer consists of a single record which includes an 8-bit record type, followed by data specific to the record type. The record type can be one of the following:

- JVMPI_GC_CLASS_DUMP
- JVMPI_GC_INSTANCE_DUMP
- JVMPI_GC_OBJ_ARRAY_DUMP
- JVMPI_GC_PRIM_ARRAY_DUMP

The format of the data for each record type is the same as described above in the heap dump format section. The level of information is the same as `JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2`, with all of the following values included: primitive fields in object instance dumps, primitive static fields in class dumps, and primitive arrays elements.

4.4 Monitor Dump Format

The dump buffer consists of a sequence of records, where each record includes an 8-bit record type followed by data whose format is specific to each record type.

Record type	Record data
JVMPI_MONITOR_JAVA (Java monitor)	jobjectID JNIEnv * u4 u4 [JNIEnv *] * u4 [JNIEnv *] *

JVMPI_MONITOR_RAW (Raw monitor)	char *	raw monitor name
	JVMPI_RawMonitor	raw monitor ID
	JNIEnv *	owner thread
	u4	entry count
	u4	number of threads waiting to enter
	[JNIEnv *]*	threads waiting to enter
	u4	number of threads waiting to be notified
	[JNIEnv *]*	threads waiting to be notified

5. Data Types

Characters are encoded using the UTF-8 encoding as documented in the Java virtual machine specification.

jobjectID

An opaque pointer representing an object ID.

```
struct _jobjectID;
typedef struct _jobjectID * jobjectID;
```

JVMPI_CallFrame

A method being executed.

```
typedef struct {
    jint lineno;
    jmethodID method_id;
} JVMPI_CallFrame;
```

Fields:

line_number - line number in the source file.

method_id - method being executed.

JVMPI_CallTrace

A call trace of method execution.

```
typedef struct {
    JNIEnv *env_id;
    jint num_frames;
    JVMPI_CallFrame *frames;
} JVMPI_CallTrace;
```

Fields:

`env_id` - ID of thread which executed this trace.
`num_frames` - number of frames in the trace.
`frames` - the JVMPI_CallFrames that make up this trace. Callee followed by callers.

JVMPI_Field

A field defined in a class.

```
typedef struct {
    char *field_name;
    char *field_signature;
} JVMPI_Field;
```

Fields:

`field_name` - name of field
`field_signature` - signature of field

JVMPI_HeapDumpArg

Additional info for requesting heap dumps.

```
typedef struct {
    jint heap_dump_level;
} JVMPI_HeapDumpArg;
```

Fields:

`heap_dump_level` - level of heap dump information, values can be:
JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_0
JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_1
JVMPI_DUMP_LEVEL_2

JVMPI_Linenos

A mapping between source line number and offset from the beginning of a compiled method.

```
typedef struct {
    jint offset;
    jint lineno;
} JVMPI_Linenos;
```

Fields:

`offset` - offset from beginning of method
`lineno` - lineno from beginning of source file

JVMPI_Method

A method defined in a class.

```
typedef struct {
    char *method_name;
    char *method_signature;
    jint start_lineno;
    jint end_lineno;
    jmethodID method_id;
} JVMPI_Method;
```

Fields:

method_name	- name of method
method_signature	- signature of method
start_lineno	- start line number in the source file
end_lineno	- end line number in the source file
method_id	- ID given to this method

JVMPI_RawMonitor

An opaque pointer representing a raw monitor.

```
struct _JVMPI_RawMonitor;
typedef struct _JVMPI_RawMonitor * JVMPI_RawMonitor;
```

6. Notes on JDK1.2 Implementation Limitations

- JVMPI_EVENT_OBJECT_ALLOC events for object arrays are issued with unknown element class IDs (i.e., the `class_id` field is always NULL).
- On Win32 the following events are not yet supported in the presence of the JIT compiler:
 JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_ENTRY,
 JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_ENTRY2,
 JVMPI_EVENT_METHOD_EXIT,
 JVMPI_EVENT_COMPILED_METHOD_LOAD, and
 JVMPI_EVENT_COMPILED_METHOD_UNLOAD,
- `SuspendThread` must be called with the GC is disabled. GC must remain disabled until all threads have been resumed.
- The thread start event for the main thread (first thread the VM creates) may arrive after some other events that refer to its `JNIEnv` interface pointer.
- JVMPI_EVENT_arena_NEW and JVMPI_EVENT_arena_DELETE events are never issued. Arena IDs in other events are always set to 1.

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